

W. P. WALTON,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
M. D. WALTON, J. M.,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

THE JOURNAL  
One copy, one year.....\$2.00  
Ten copies, six months.....1.00

OUR JOURNAL IS COMPLETE  
in every particular, and our Job Powers is en-  
tirely lost in the last issue.  
Price is still the same.

## THE OFFICE EDITORIAL.

The *Journal* is now the most severe and uncompromising critic of the position of Senator Vandever upon the subject of the tariff, and especially with reference to the tariff plank in the Democratic platform of 1860. It seems to me should not be accepted as just and deserved without at least some examination and reflection. Mr. V. has been Democratic in good standing too long to be removed from the party without a trial. He is a man of rare ability, and one who has done valiant and effective service in behalf of the Democratic cause. He is rather too useful a member of our organization to be branded out expelled from it without due consideration and upon the mere ipsi dicit of one who had not found out to which party he himself belonged till long after Mr. V. had fought many glorious battles under the Democratic flag.

What is the state between these gentlemen? Is it this? Mr. V. contends that the tariff plank in the platform of 1860, viz., "A tariff for revenue only," lost us the election in that year, and did so because it involved an idea that was absurd, and which could not be maintained before the people by our speakers and writers; while the editor insists that the fee little words above quoted most logically and perfectly expressed the Democratic view of the subject, which view, he asserts, is absolutely and definitely correct. He charges Mr. V. with political honesty in regard to this matter, claiming that a tariff for revenue only is the established, time-honored and rock-ribbed doctrine of the party—doctrine that has been uniformly and continually held and proclaimed by us all times, from our birth as a party to the present day and date.

Now if this be true Mr. V. is an apostate, but is this true? I say not. I do not believe the doctrine expressed by the plank in question was ever adopted by the party as a tariff until it was inserted in the platform at St. Louis in 1860. And by the way, everybody knows that the Democratic victory of 1860 was in no degree attributable to the position of the party on the tariff. Everybody knows that the sectionalism and Civil Service Reform issues were made paramount in that campaign, and that the tariff question was scarcely alluded to. And everybody (except Mr. Watson) knows that our tariff plank lost us the election of 1860. I have not at hand the platform of the party adopted on previous occasions, but I have a pretty clear recollection of the long debate between the parties on this question for nearly years prior to 1860, and the issue, as I remember it, was substantially this: The Whig party and its successors, the Republican party, advanced a tariff specially for protection—a tariff levied with an eye single to and chiefly to the purpose of protecting American manufacturers; while the Democrats took the opposite ground, that is, they contended for "a tariff for revenue only," but a tariff levied with an eye to revenue, but with incidental protection—chiefly with revenue for its paramount object, but not to be arranged so as to entirely exclude protection. Upon this issue many campaigns were made by the parties, and this really should be the issue now.

What is implied by the words "a tariff for revenue only"? The expression admits of but one construction, and that is, that in imposing duties upon importers, one shall be the sole and exclusive object, and that the tax shall be so imposed as that no protection shall result from it; and it is being discussed in accordance with this construction by the C. S. That paper declares that any protection to manufacturers by tariff legislation is robbery, and makes the declaration without qualification. The dental protection—that protection which will result from a tariff levied with an eye to revenue, comes within the purview of its denunciation. If a duty is imposed upon any article and imposed with the special purpose of raising revenue, and if by reason of it any manufacturer derives the slightest benefit in his business, then, according to the C. S., the imposition of that duty is legalized robbery—a robbery of the consumer for the enrichment of the maker of the article. It follows that to carry out the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, as interpreted by its champion, all duties must be confined to such commodities as can not be manufactured or produced in the United States. For any fool can see that if a duty, even a small, is imposed upon an article which can be made in this country, such as cotton cloth, for instance, will be a protection to the extent of the duty, to the home producer—that is, it will enable him to sell the article at a higher price than he could without the duty. A tariff confined to such articles as can not be produced in this country, such as coffee, tea, opium, &c., would have a very limited range, indeed. I do not know how many of such articles there are, but I apprehend that if a sufficient duty is imposed upon them alone to raise the revenue there are but few persons who could afford to meet them, so enormous would be the tax and so high the price to consequence.

The true doctrine, as I conceive, and as held by our party prior to 1860, is that the revenue to defray the expenses of the Government should be raised by duties imposed upon imports, and that such duties should be imposed in such way as to insure the raising of the needed amount of revenue—revenue being the object in view—and if protection incidentally results from it, let it be so. This being the Democratic position, and the Republicans holding to the doctrine of a tariff arranged with protection as the primary and chief object—a tariff with discrimination for protection—the issue between the parties is sufficiently broad and sufficiently distinct. A tariff law constructed for the express purpose of protecting and profiting the producer would in many instances be prohibitory. In fact, the more prohibitory the more protective it would be. For the duty upon a given article is so high as to exclude it from importation, the result is that the American producer of that article has a monopoly and can put it at his own (continued on third page.)

## THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1881.

WHOLE NUMBER 506.

Index.	1 week.	2 weeks.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.
Line.	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Ton.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Three.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Four.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Five.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Six.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Seven.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eight.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nine.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 38.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

HARRISONVILLE.—We take the following from a letter from Harrisonville, received too late for publication last week.—Eds.]

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST.—The Committee from Transylvania Presbytery (Assembly's) held a conference with the two segments of the Presbyterian congregation at this place, a few days since, which resulted in a formal agreement to share the church property equally. Each party will have its own minister, and hold services on alternate Sabbath. The debt of \$100 pending over the property is to be liquidated in proportion to members.

J. H. GREEN, as Elder of the Northern branch, had raised a fund sufficient, he thinks, to put the building in complete repair.

The meeting went off exceedingly harmoniously, and the settlement seems to be acceptable to all parties. The Committee, Dr. J. S. Hines and Elder G. W. Walsh, are to be here on the first Tuesday in December, when the installation of officers will probably be intended to.

CHASERS WITH INNOCENCE AND INNOCUITY.—Your correspondent got into some trouble by the insertion, in a letter, that he had "lost no sleep during the war." This was written on Wednesday day, in reply to a query in the *Journal* of the previous week. The paper containing it was printed on Thursday and reached us Friday. On Friday night the preachers, who believed in his destiny, followed it until he saw his star go down in blackest night, when the Old Guard persisted around him, and Waterhouse was lost. A pound of plum is worth a ton of ink. Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasions cannot make spurs, young gentlemen. If you wish to wear spurs you must win them. If you wish to make them, you must kick them to your own heel before you go into the fight. Any spurs you may achieve is not worth the having unless you fight for it. Whatever you win in life you must conquer by your own efforts, and then it is yours—a part of yourself.

HOURS FOR FINDING AMOUNT OF IN-  
TERTAINMENT.

If any sum for any number of days at various annual percentage. The answer is cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days it is to run; separate right-hand figure from product and divide by nine.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 12.

Six per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, separate right-hand figure and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 15.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure and divide by four.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure and divide by 3.

Eleven per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

Fourteen per cent.—Multiply number of days, separate the right-hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply number of days and divide by 18.

Twenty-five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 15.

Thirty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 12.

Thirty-five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 10.

Forty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 8.

Forty-five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 7.

Forty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 6.

Fifty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 5.

Fifty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 4.

Fifty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 3.

Sixty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 2.

Sixty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 1.

Seventy-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

Seventy-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

Eighty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

Eighty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

Ninety-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

Ninety-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and fourteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and nineteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and twenty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and thirty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and thirty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and forty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and forty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and fifty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and fifty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and sixty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and sixty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and seventy-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and seventy-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and eighty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and eighty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and ninety-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and ninety-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and twenty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and thirty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and thirty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and forty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and forty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and fifty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and fifty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and sixty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and sixty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and seventy-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and seventy-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and eighty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and eighty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and ninety-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and ninety-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and twenty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and thirty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and thirty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and forty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and forty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and fifty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and fifty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and sixty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and sixty-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and seventy-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and seventy-nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

One hundred and eighty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 0.

# The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, -- November 18, 1881.

W. P. WALTON, • • • EDITOR.

The result of the election in Virginia, while humiliating to all honest men, could hardly have been otherwise. Mahone was not only backed in his repudiation movement by the administration with its patronage and a promise of a further share of the spoils, but his money extorted from the office-holders of every department of the Government. The sum thus raised, coupled with the large contributions of Northern Republicans, made an enormous corruption fund, which properly applied to white Republicans, negroes and that element of the Democratic party, which is unworthy of the name, left those who were jealous of the good name of the old Commonwealth much in the minority. For the benefit of those who are ignorant as to the origin of the debt which is to be paid, it will wholly, repudiated, we will state that not a cent of it was created by carpet-bag rule. Virginia was fortunate after the war in electing Gilbert C. Walker, a Northern Democrat, who had moved into her midst, as a northerner, and his administration did much to restore the State to partial prosperity. It is true that she lost heavily by the war, as within her borders was fought a large majority of the battles, and that she is not, perhaps, as able to liquidate her indebtedness as formerly, but she can and ought to be made to pay it. The debt was made by the building of railroads, canals, turnpikes, universities and colleges, institutions for State charities, &c., all of which were completed before the civil war; therefore the excuse that some States might make, that its debt was due to an infamous carpet-bag rule, cannot be valid, even if such an excuse were valid. The debt of the State, after deducting a third as West Virginia's portion, was adjusted by the Democrats with its creditors and found to be \$32,977,000.00. The adjustment, while it imposed no heavy burden upon the people, was perfectly satisfactory to the bondholders, and the credit of the State was apparently saved from dishonor. In 1879, however, Mahone conceived the idea of riding into power on the over-popular idea among a certain class, who are ready always to repudiate their private as well as public debt, and on this issue elected a Legislature ready to do his bidding. Among its first acts was the passage of the Hallelujah bill, which provided for a repudiation of \$13,000,000 of the debt, a taxation of the bonds, principal and interest, and a repeal of the provision making interest coupons payable for taxes. A Democratic Governor promptly vetoed the bill, but a majority of the voters have, by their suffrage, concurred him for so doing, and now with another Legislature of the same sort, end more so, and a Governor to their making, the \$13,000,000 will be at once repudiated, and perhaps the entire debt. There is nothing to keep them from it, as, with a single exception, the Judges of the Court of Appeals will be elected by the incoming Legislature, who will, of course, declare anything unconstitutional. Evil days have indeed fallen upon the dear old State. Thieving telegraphers and base traitors now fill places that honest statesmen used only to occupy, and the prospect is worse than the present reality. The Republican party, headed by the administration are alone responsible for such a state of affairs, and as it has its own wind may it reap the whirlwind of death and destruction.

Gov. Blackman gave the crank of his pardon mill a turn last Tuesday, and ground out 96 pardons to lottery and other men in Louisville in less time than it takes to write about it. That put \$192 into the pocket of the Assistant Secretary and took hundreds of dollars from the State, and yet the Superintendent of Public Schools has the audacity to say that because of the drought, which could not affect the per capita before next year, the allowance for each white child had been reduced to \$1.40. He did not have the courage to say that Blackman's eternal curse of the pardon mill kept thousands of dollars from the fund to educate the poor children of the State.

TOWN is a town in Virginia, at least, that takes no stock in the Mahone repudiation movement. Shackleford is its name, and although it cut off its nose to spite its face, yet it is worthy of a better fate. A Realist was appointed postmaster there, but the people would neither rent him a room for the office nor lease him land upon which to build one, so great was their prejudice against him and his class. The new postmaster reported the state of affairs to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, who immediately abolished the office.

TOWNSBROOK, Ia., is giving a list of the candidates for Appellate Clerk, some "Tow Barnum, of Lincoln," evidently referring to Col. Tom Vernon. The Col. is not a candidate, but if the Convention should get in that tie, and it is extremely improbable that it will not, then it would be best to look around for a dark horse, we know of no man whom we would rather see take the blue ribbon. He is not only competent, but a favorite wherever he is known.

THE Democrats gained one Congressman in New York, Mr. Flower being elected over Astor, the millionaire, by a good majority, notwithstanding the letter sent out chiding and \$20 gold pieces without stint. In fact, it is said that he spent \$75,000 on the race, and then got left. The gain of another Democrat will not, however, affect the control of Congress, as the Republicans have 146 members, and the Democrats but 137.

THE Star-Route have scored the first round, which will, in all probability, give them the fight. Judge Cordeau decided as the defense they are charged with is infamous that they could not be proceeded with on information alone, but by regular indictment. The whole mete will end in smoke as it is evidently the intention of the administration that these guilty men shall escape.

TOW Clark County Democrat reports General Echols as saying that coal shall not exceed 14 cents a barrel in Winchester this winter. If he fails to run a coal train himself. We wish he would say the same thing about Stanford and stick to it.

PATTI failed to draw at \$10 a ticket, and now she is trying to work up an audience by advertising that a portion of the proceeds will go the Michigan sufferers. Too vain.

The result of the elections of the 8th may be thus summed up. Massachusetts elected a Republican Governor by 11,000 majority less than gave Garfield. Connecticut had no Republican majority in the last Legislature; this time it will be but 50, a falling off of 35. New York gave Garfield 21,000 plurality, and the last Legislature was 55 Republican on joint ballot, this year but three Republican State officers were elected, and those by greatly reduced majorities, while the Democratic candidate for Treasurer goes in by over 25,000 majority. For the first time in years, the Democrats have elected a Legislature and on joint ballot will have a majority of 6, a falling off of 63 in two years. The Legislature in New Jersey was Republican before, and is still, but their majority is reduced by two or three. In Pennsylvania the Republican majority was reduced to 6,000 from thirty odd thousand for Garfield. Minnesota gives her Republican ticket 40,000 less than she did Garfield. In Nebraska it is reduced to 10,000. Wisconsin gave Garfield 30,000 majority; this time a Republican goes in by the skin of his teeth. It is true that the Democratic majorities in Maryland and Mississippi were somewhat reduced, but they elected Democratic tickets by good majorities. In Virginia, by a coalition with the most damnable element of repudiation, the Republicans may claim the State, but the claim is far from being to their credit, and must end in shame and confusion to them. On the whole, as we said last week, the Democrats have no great reason to complain, but on the contrary, have much to hope for in 1882, if they will nominate a candidate for President a man of good standing in his party, and one who can command the respect of both his friends and political enemies.

THE trial of Guitteau was called in the District Court of Columbia on Monday, and after some preliminary efforts on the part of Robinson, assistant counsel for the prisoner, secured a further extension of time, was commenced. During Robinson's speech, Guitteau arose and objected to him having anything to do with the case. He wanted a trial at once, and endeavored by his action and talk to produce the impression that he was really crazy. He wanted to make a speech but the Court refused to hear him, and after some difficulty he was finally quieted. Out of the number of tales summoned, five jurors were obtained. An order to summon 75 additional men was made, and the first day's proceedings of the Court, which must ever afterwards be a famous one, closed. Tuesday, four more jurors were obtained, one of them a negro, and another 75 men were ordered summoned. Guitteau made no strained effort at proving his insanity during the day, and a settled conviction seemed to manifest itself that the performances of the first day was a part of the tactics of the defense. About fifty men were examined. Wednesday began the remaining three jurors were obtained, and after swearing in the twelve of a whole, the Court adjourned. Guitteau made another effort to show his insanity by frequent attempts to address the Court. He made an appeal to the lawyers generally, as he was a lawyer himself, to come forward and assist in his defense, and said he would just them very shortly. The jury men are all from Washington and vicinity, and one or two were taken over after they had expressed themselves in favor of Guitteau's insanity. We are no prophet nor a seer of a prophet, but mark the prediction, Guitteau will be acquitted as near as the present jury tries him.

THE Liberator (Mo.) Index, which by the way, is edited by Mr. H. J. McRoberts, formerly of this country, and who, to his credit it is said, differs with a majority of his kith and kin here on political questions, brought out its chicken cock after the late elections and made him crow to the tune of "Glory! Glory!" because of the great reported Democratic victories. We fear the Index's feelings got away with its judgment.

—Mrs. Edwin Booth, wife of the famous tragedian, and daughter of Manager McVicker, of Chicago, died in New York, Sunday. She had recently been divorced from her husband.

—Attorney-General MacVeagh's resignation has been accepted, and he has stepped down and out. Solicitor-General Phillips will fill his position till a new appointment is made.

—In Western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, the heaviest snow fell on Saturday that the Santa Fe R. R. has ever encountered. The cuts were filled and trains greatly delayed.

—It was a close shave in New Jersey, but the Republicans still have a majority in the legislature, and will elect a successor to McPherson, the Democrat who now represents that State.

—The New York Herald, November 11th, publishes a long schedule of the property in Europe and America, belonging to the late Confederate States Government. The aggregate is \$10,928,992.

—The Court of Appeals has decided that a person charged with carrying a concealed deadly weapon may be tried either by Justice's court or before the county judge, or upon indictment in the Circuit Court.

—If the approaching legislature wants to do the State some valuable service, it should arrange to articulate a majority of the members of the Appellate Court for a full course in some first class law college. —Brickbridge News.

—The official figures in Pennsylvania will probably reduce the Republican majority to about 6,000 votes. This will be a falling off of something in the neighborhood of 30,000 from the usual Republican majorities in that State.

—Col. J. Howard Wells is in jail in New York for trying a black mailing scheme on Jay Gould to extort money and "points" from him. He wrote Gould a letter threatening his life, and, like Gulliver, claimed that the Lord told him to do it.

—The capital building at Austin, Texas, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night. The State Library, Museum, ancient historical collection, pictures, records, and articles of inestimable value to the State were swept away by the flames. The building cost in 1845, \$250,000.

—A National Tariff Convention is to meet in New York on the 26th and 29th. More than 450 delegates have already been elected. It is estimated representatives of more than \$1,000,000 capital invested in manufactures will be present, while the mechanical, labor and farming interests will be equally well represented.

—Mr. Jacob Derringer, one of the four persons with the Rev. George O. Barnes anointed here the first day of his anointing career, is dead, being the last of the four. The other three have been dead for several months. The last one and two of the others also went to Piuk Cottage after being anointed! —Richmond Dispatch to C.J.

—The disturbance in front of the Arlington Hotel in Lynchburg, on the evening of the 15th, which resulted in the stabbing of Jesse G. Hicks, of Louisville, by the newly-appointed Postmaster, Strathmire, of that place, was occasioned by a dispute about a woman. The wound of Hicks is not serious. Strathmire was arrested and gave bail for his appearance if wanted. This is Mahone's appointment, and it will be remembered that he caused the Senate to set up all night, to prevent his confirmation.

—The enormous price of necessities in New York is creating apprehension. Caned fruits and vegetables have gone up 70 per cent over last year. Peas and beans have advanced 80 to 100 per cent, flour is up \$2 a barrel, and buckwheat 100 per cent. Butter has risen more than a cent a pound, rice a cent, raisins two cents, ham two cents, butter forty-five cents a pound, eggs are eight for a quarter of a dollar, fresh pork is twelve cents a pound, and porter-house steaks are close on thirty cents a pound. Potatoes are \$1.25 a barrel and onions 40¢.

—WALTER EVANS is in Washington trying to get the appointment of U. S. Marshal of Kentucky. He is closely jawed with the administration, and will likely succeed.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer has been so successful in Louisville that it established a New Bureau there at Nos. 190 and 192, Fourth Street, with Mr. Thomas D. Hall special correspondent and superintendent. Mr. Hall's fitness for the position is frequently shown by his getting away with the Louisville papers in the matter of home news.

THE Legislature will meet on the 28th of this month, the Representatives will not gather Friday. We hope they will go the nearest way through and charge for the longest way round.

THE National League is in session at Washington. It has been so long since the last session, that we were under the impression that it had gone glimmering.

—Gen. John B. Hayes, of Lexington, a distinguished lawyer, enterprising attorney and an honest politician, died in Winchester, Wednesday, aged 68.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—A. J. Barker, jailor of Madison, died last week.

—A freight train killed fifteen convicts at Rivesville, Texas.

—Harper, the finest job printer in the world, died in Cincinnati, Sunday.

—The Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association has advanced the price 10 per cent.

—Hopkinsville is to have gas. Chese, Casley & Co., of Louisville, have engaged to furnish it.

—Col. Hugh A. Anderson, a lawyer of Nicholasville, died Tuesday of congestion of the lungs.

—The number of cattle reported in Tennessee as this year is 4,643,000 head, valued at \$39,640,000.

—Kentucky maintains 1,063 militia, at an annual cost of \$75 per head, or a total for the past year of \$75,000.

—A fire destroyed W. E. Tanner & Co.'s Metropolitan Iron Works at Richmond, Ky., on the 11th. Loss \$100,000.

—The custom receipts of the year just closed were \$198,159,675.00, and the cost of collecting it was \$6,383,238.10.

—Eight men have been murdered in Bath county this year. The last was Wm. Shantz, a young man of Fleming county.

—Nearly 6,000 miles of railroad will have been built between the close of the present year, and over 15,000 are projected for next year, at a cost of \$600,000,000.

—Postmaster-General James will leave in a few days to inspect the efficiency of the postal service in several of the more prominent cities of the South. He will be gone ten days at least.

—Some Pennsylvania capitalists have entered into a \$15,000,000 combination to control the whole enthralling coal production of that State. They will, of course, put the price up.

—Mrs. Edwin Booth, wife of the famous tragedian, and daughter of Manager McVicker, of Chicago, died in New York, Sunday. She had recently been divorced from her husband.

—Attorney-General MacVeagh's resignation has been accepted, and he has stepped down and out. Solicitor-General Phillips will fill his position till a new appointment is made.

—In Western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, the heaviest snow fell on Saturday that the Santa Fe R. R. has ever encountered. The cuts were filled and trains greatly delayed.

—It was a close shave in New Jersey, but the Republicans still have a majority in the legislature, and will elect a successor to McPherson, the Democrat who now represents that State.

—The New York Herald, November 11th, publishes a long schedule of the property in Europe and America, belonging to the late Confederate States Government.

—The aggregate is \$10,928,992.

—The Court of Appeals has decided that a person charged with carrying a concealed deadly weapon may be tried either by Justice's court or before the county judge, or upon indictment in the Circuit Court.

—If the approaching legislature wants to do the State some valuable service, it should arrange to articulate a majority of the members of the Appellate Court for a full course in some first class law college. —Brickbridge News.

—The official figures in Pennsylvania will probably reduce the Republican majority to about 6,000 votes. This will be a falling off of something in the neighborhood of 30,000 from the usual Republican majorities in that State.

—Col. J. Howard Wells is in jail in New York for trying a black mailing scheme on Jay Gould to extort money and "points" from him. He wrote Gould a letter threatening his life, and, like Gulliver, claimed that the Lord told him to do it.

—The capital building at Austin, Texas, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night.

—The State Library, Museum, ancient historical collection, pictures, records, and articles of inestimable value to the State were swept away by the flames. The building cost in 1845, \$250,000.

—A National Tariff Convention is to meet in New York on the 26th and 29th. More than 450 delegates have already been elected.

—It is estimated representatives of

more than \$1,000,000 capital invested in manufactures will be present, while the mechanical, labor and farming interests will be equally well represented.

—Mr. Jacob Derringer, one of the four persons with the Rev. George O. Barnes anointed here the first day of his anointing career, is dead, being the last of the four. The other three have been dead for several months. The last one and two of the others also went to Piuk Cottage after being anointed! —Richmond Dispatch to C.J.

—The disturbance in front of the Arlington Hotel in Lynchburg, on the evening of the 15th, which resulted in the stabbing of Jesse G. Hicks, of Louisville, by the newly-appointed Postmaster, Strathmire, of that place, was occasioned by a dispute about a woman. The wound of Hicks is not serious. Strathmire was arrested and gave bail for his appearance if wanted. This is Mahone's appointment, and it will be remembered that he caused the Senate to set up all night, to prevent his confirmation.

—The enormous price of necessities in New York is creating apprehension. Caned fruits and vegetables have gone up 70 per cent over last year. Peas and beans have advanced 80 to 100 per cent, flour is up \$2 a barrel, and buckwheat 100 per cent. Butter has risen more than a cent a pound, rice a cent, raisins two cents, ham two cents, butter forty-five cents a pound, eggs are eight for a quarter of a dollar, fresh pork is twelve cents a pound, and porter-house steaks are close on thirty cents a pound. Potatoes are \$1.25 a barrel and onions 40¢.

—A. J. Barker, jailor of Madison, died last week.

—A freight train killed fifteen convicts at Rivesville, Texas.

—Harper, the finest job printer in the world, died in Cincinnati, Sunday.

—Our town is full of visitors this week,

who have come to hear the preaching of Barnes, among others. R. C. Warren and wife.

—The disturbance in front of the Arlington Hotel in Lynchburg, on the evening of the 15th, which resulted in the stabbing of Jesse G. Hicks, of Louisville, by the newly-appointed Postmaster, Strathmire, of that place, was occasioned by a dispute about a woman. The wound of Hicks is not serious. Strathmire was arrested and gave bail for his appearance if wanted. This is Mahone's appointment, and it will be remembered that he caused the Senate to set up all night, to prevent his confirmation.

—The enormous price of necessities in New York is creating apprehension. Caned fruits and vegetables have gone up 70 per cent over last year. Peas and beans have advanced 80 to 100 per cent, flour is up \$2 a barrel, and buckwheat 100 per cent. Butter has risen more than a cent a pound, rice a cent, raisins two cents, ham two cents, butter forty-five cents a pound, eggs are eight for a quarter of a dollar, fresh pork is twelve cents a pound, and porter-house steaks are close on thirty cents a pound. Potatoes are \$1.25 a barrel and onions 40¢.

—A. J. Barker, jailor of Madison, died last week.

—A freight train killed fifteen convicts at Rivesville, Texas.

—Harper, the finest job printer in the world, died in Cincinnati, Sunday.

—Our town is full of visitors this week,

who have come to hear the preaching of Barnes, among others. R. C. Warren and wife.

—The disturbance in front of the Arlington Hotel in Lynchburg, on the evening of the 15





CHURCH DIRECTOR.

METHODIST SOUTH.—Rev. J. F. Sims, Pastor, Services every Sunday morning and night. The services are conducted in the Tabernacle at 8:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon, and 3:00 p.m. Mrs. Sims, Superintendent. The Women's Missionary Society meets here on the 1st Saturday of each month, at 10:00 a.m. Mrs. T. Davison, President.

BAPTIST.—Rev. J. M. Hause, Pastor. Services on Second and Fourth Sundays, morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday after service. School at 6:00 a.m. Mr. R. Barnes, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN.—Weekly by the congregation, every Lord's day. Preaching by Rev. J. W. Bell, Mr. C. L. Jones, Mr. W. H. Price, Superintendent.

DISPENSARY, SOUTH.—Rev. L. R. McElroy, pastor. Sunday School at 10:00 a.m. Union Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night.

DISPENSARY, N. E.—No Pastor. Preaching Second and Fourth Sundays, morning and night.

**THE INTERIOR JOURNAL**  
—JOB—  
PRINTING OFFICE

IS PREPARED, ON—

THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

To EXECUTE  
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,  
CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS,  
PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, NOTES,  
CHECKS, CARDS, TALES, ENVOYS, ETC.  
INTERESTING STORIES, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
STATEMENTS, RECEIPTS, SUBSCRIPTIONS,  
WITNESS CERTIFICATES, BONDS,  
WEDDING INVITATIONS,  
FURNITURE NOTICES,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE!  
W. P. WALTON,  
T. R. WALTON, Jr., Proprietors.

Manager.

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,  
UTICA, N. Y.

Discoverer of Dr. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE DYSMENIA.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Feminine system at all times, and also invigorates the body, and gives a general tone and vigor, and restores it to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Utterine Catholicon will cure all cases of uterine disease, and especially those which have been long and obstinate.

For sale at Utica, New York, and elsewhere.

For sale at Utica, New York, and elsewhere.